

the Government, harassed in Italy by the priests and nobles, half stifled at its birth in Germany by the princes and Frankfort Assembly, and hated in Hungary as a last resource by its national enemies, the Magyar nobility.

w, this proclamation was issued from the
et of which Mr. Calhoun was a member, and
rs to have been as completely forgotten by
were the Cabinet decisions of the same year
er of the power of Congress to legislate
the subject of slavery in territories, and to
h in territories; for that was the effect of
unpromised act of 1820. He actually forgot

Missouri was admitted upon a proclamation, from the Cabinet Council of which he was a member; and goes on to substitute the wandering of his imagination for the legislative history of the country, in giving a supposed circumstance of what took place between himself and Mr. Lowndes, after the second rejection of the Missouri Constitution, and which led to the compromise. "To back out, or compromise, was the alternative left; and the latter was eagerly upon, to avoid the disgrace of the former." So Mr. Calhoun, and so saying, he postpones the compromise a whole year, and then tells us

...ent to which it does not belong, and makes it
...fect of a cause which never existed. It is
...ned from the session 1819-'20 to the session

21; and it connected with the final admission of Missouri, after she had become a State, and of being connected with the preliminary action authorized her to form a State Constitution. Never was such blundering seen! It is questionable whether he is not mistaken in statement that he and Mr. Lowndes resided here at the time that Missouri presented her petition. He says they did. My impression is contrary that Mr. Calhoun lived with them in the city (session of 1820-'21) in D.C. and Mr. Lowndes resided in 1820-'21 in D.C. and Mr. Lowndes resided in 1820-'21 in D.C. It is questionable whether Mr. Calhoun did not towards passing the joint resolution under the State was admitted. He was in declining health at that time; and although he spoke in favor of the admission, after the Constitution

was pressed, and spoke with the manly and patriotic feeling which belonged to him, soon ceased to attend, and went abroad for health, and died. It was Mr. Clay who came to me about the joint resolution, and I agreed that it would answer the purpose, save my opinion that the State would agree immediately, which she *did*. By that joint action, the question of admission was not to be before Congress again, and did not, and was self framed to avoid a second appearance of State at the bar of Congress; so that all this of Mr. Calhoun's about the manner in which compromise was seized to avoid discussion, after

tion of the Constitution, its amendment and its interpretation, and the course of the brain, coined for the purpose of getting out Cabinet Council of March 6th, 1830. Far to have confessed what was proper—and to admitted the truth of Mr. Monroe's and Mr. Cass's disinterested testimony—and to have the ground of a change of opinion since that That would have been the discreetest policy. But, oh, the disease of consistency! that is the disease of the mind! and the hard fate of a leader, who is bound to his word, and bound, under all circumstances, to maintain his infallibility in the eyes of his followers, under the awful penalty of dishonour and domination over them.

search has been made in the Department for the written opinions of the Cabinet, but finding them; but that weighs nothing against the positive testimony that they were put there. The wonder would be to find them after twenty-seven years, and so many changes of office; and it is to be remembered that no one of Monroe's Cabinet has been Secretary of State at that time but Mr. Calhoun.

fact is established—established by the evidence which convinces the human mind, the most unwilling—that Mr. Calhoun, as a great Minister under Mr. Monroe, supported the constitutionality of the Missouri compromise. This fact being established, let us see what act was; and that will be shown by the title of the act: by the act itself—and by the actual operation of the Territory in which it was to take place. This is the title:

An act to authorize the People of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, and to Prohibit Slavery in certain

very intelligible title this, especially in the concluding clause; and enough to have startled Calhoun, if he had held the same doctrines as the powers of Congress then which he professed. The act itself was in these words: Sec. 8. That in all the territory ceded by treaty to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise known as the trade of slaves, shall not exist; and in the punishment of the crimes whereof the punishment shall have been convicted, shall be and

Wilmot Proviso; and if any modern copyists supersede Mr. Jefferson in the paternity of the Proviso, it should be John C. Calhoun, and not Davy Wilmot! It should be called the Calhoun Proviso, and that for many and cogent reasons. In the first place, he was nearly thirty years older than Wilmot, and had been a member of Congress in the support of this proviso. In the second place, his position was higher, being at that time Secretary of the Navy and Minister to France, and his voice more potential than Wilmot's.

of the *Feto* power, where three voices were a majority; Davy only a member of the Legislative Council, where it requires a majority of both Houses to pass anything. In the fourth place, Calhoun was successful, Davy is not. Finally, Davy's Provisional Ordinance was a weak contrivance to prevent Slavery from existing where it is not, and where it never will be. Calhoun's Proviso was a manly blow to kill slavery.

where it then existed, by law, and where it now exist in point of fact, if that blow had been struck. The Proviso of Mr. Calhoun has abolished slavery where it existed by law in the upper half of Louisiana—from 36. 30. to

from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains—over a territory nearly a thousand miles long—nearly a million square miles—enough to cover twenty States of 50,000 square miles each—was, in fact, than all California, New Mexico, Oregon, put together. Over all this vast territory the Proviso, supported by Calhoun, abolished slavery—abolished it, then existing by law, but shut it up from the slave emigration of the South. And now, what becomes of the *dogma*, I repeat, and that of his followers, so recently invented, of no power in Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in Territories? Whence comes, in their mouths, of the new-fangled politics, now, just felt for the first time in thirty years, to consult to slave States, in their exclusion from

owner to the Territory bought by the slave
 treasure of the whole Union. Louisiana
 Territory, and Congress legislated upon blood
 and legislated slavery out of a million
 of the white people of Louisiana. The
 legislation, Louisiana was a Territory
 of the United States, if by the
 Union; and the Proviso of 1820, sup-
 ported by Calhoun, that up one half of it from
 the slave. The slave was the only
 stood being insulted most remarkably
 about thirty years; and perhaps, would con-
 sidered the slave as a property, and
 the opinion, if they should continue standing
 with the former, and the latter, of the
 (TO BE CONTINUED.)

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